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North Carolina.... | Louisiana | Louisiana | Texas | Te

POLITICAL

The Charleston Convention will consist of 303

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F2	ER STATES.	A STATE OF THE SAME OF
Kew-Hampshire . 5 Penns Ve mont 5 Ohio. Massanbussits 13 Indian	ylvania	O egen 3
New-Fork	YE STATES.	Total 18 States 183
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-There is quite a coincidence furnished by the "Decoy" movement. Brooks's "Union Convention" at Binghamton contained just as many delegates

as John Brown had soldiers at Harper's Ferry-sevenbeen, without the "niggers."

-In 1848, John A. Dix, talking to the Barnburners,

"Slavery will be surrounded with a wall of fire, within which, like the fabled scorpion, it will sting itself to death." Is not that quite as expressive of an inevitable strug

gle between free and bond labor as Mr. Seward's phrase of "An Irrepressible Conflict!" One is an episome of a fact—the other an epitome of the result.

-On the occasion of the organization of the Dubuque Republican Club, a resolution was enthusiastically adepted that it would hold weekly sessions until a Republican was elected President of the United States.

-The Senate of Alabama, some time since, passed a joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 to aid Virginia in defraying the expense of trying and hanging the Harper's Ferry conspirators. The resolution has been sabled in the House.

-In reply to the views of Roger A. Pryor of Virginia advanced in the House of Representatives recently, which protested against the assumption that an opinion on the territorial question should be made a test of political fidelity, The Savannah Republican denounces the doctrine as "shameless," and asks what objection can be urged by Democrats should the Opposition rally under the flag of William H. Seward as their leader We think, says that journal, "we can safely say for the Democracy of Georgia, that they are prepared for no each surrender, and will repudiate Mr. Pryor, his policy

-Petitions have been addressed to the Lagislature of Ohio, asking them to appoint a day of fawing and prayer to atone for the sin they committed by appropristing five thousand dollars for drunkenness and bauckery, in that treat given to the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tonnessee.

-The Vice-President makes a statement resp. the Edmundson attack open Mr. Hickman, and clearhimself from any participation in it. He cannot com-plain because the Republicans thought him to be mixed up unpleasantly with the affair, for the day after the occurrence he came into the Hall of Representatives in company with Edmundson, laughling and chatting with hm, passing in and out with him, as if both were equally well pleased with the transaction of the evening before. The Vice-President can sympathize with pour Tray !

-The Philadelphia North American says Mr. Cur tin, who has been nominated for Governor by the People's Party, is a resident of Center County, be is very much respected and quite popular. enghly identified with the interests and feelings of the people of Western Pennsylvania, he has ever been to them in some sort a representative man, characterked by that love of meterial progress, ardent pursuit after intellectual and educational development, and restless activity and enterprise, which have made Western politicians and public men persons of mark everywhere. In Pennsylvania affairs he has long been well known, though still a comparatively young men. He was an influential member of the White party, and when the Hon. James Pollock was elected by that organization Governor, he was appointed Sec retary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction, which offices he filled with credit and distinction during Pollock's administration. He was a prominent capeldate for United States Senator in the unfortunate difficulties at Harlsburg in 1855, being the chief competitor of Gen. Cameron. He is an easy, off-hand public speaker, generally pleasing in his style for a miscellaneous audience, copious in language, perspienous, forcible and fervid. His judgment in public matters is as sound and reliable as it is ready.

PERSONAL.

-Mrs. Mary W. Dale of Philadelphia, lately de ceased, has left several liberal bequests in her will. Among them we notice the following: "To James Baxter, a colored servant, who has been in the service of my late husband, Capt. Dale, and myself, for 23 years, \$12,000, to be paid to him within three months after my death; also, I give to the said Baxter all my silver plate, furniture, mosic, &c., for his own use, and he is to occupy my house for three mouths after my death, and to receive his usual wages, \$20 per month, during that time, beside his expenses for keeping the bonse." The second bequest is as follows: "I give and devise all my estate, right, title, &c., in the property known as the Draw Bridge Estate, unto J. C. Miller, in trust, and out of the reuts and income thereof to pay the board of my old horse 'Sam,' during his life, and also \$15 per month to James Baxter for his services in taking care of the horse; and in case the said Baxter dies before the horse, the executor is to employ some one else to attend to this duty. At the death of the horse the estate is to go to a sister of the deceased." The sum of \$1,500 is left to the waitingmaid of the deceased during her lifetime, after which the said sum is to go to the Hospital of the Protestant

Epistopal Church, in Philadelphia. -In a lecture on sewage, delivered at the Fanners' Clab, Mr. Alderman Mechi, referring to his Tiptree ball estate, said: " For the last six years, my gain as landlord and tenant on my little farm of 170 acres has been nearly £700 per annum. Even this year, with wheat at 42s, per quarter, I have gained £600, after paying every expense. Of course, much of this gain has arisen from steum-power, drainage, deep cultivation, and other improvements; but the liquetied-manure

system has greatly contributed to this result." -The sale of Lord Henry Seymour's cigars took place in Paris as advertised, in presence of a very large assemblage of lovers of the Nicotian weed. The bidding was spirited, no cigar being sold under ten sone, and in several instances at fifty sous each, even when the lots were large. If James I. of England could revisit earth for a day, he certainly would wish to withdraw without delay in disgust at seeing his "Counterblast to Tobacco" so completely disregarded, as that one individual should have accumulated, like the deceased lord, 16,000 cigurs, and that other persons could be found to pay fifty sous apiece for many of

-The Paris correspondent of The London Star

writes:

"Letters from Italy speak in the most mysterious terms of the apparently anment onable, unnaccountable, unrecountable, unrecountable termination to Garibaldi's marriago. It was not his young bride by whom he was accompanied on his passage through Turin to Genoa. Neither was it to Nice that he was busterious. It was his daughter Teresita with whom he bur ied from Fino to Turin; it was to his own Island of Santa Marghania that he was directing his steps. Curiously enough, no one, not even I, durat be first to tell the tale that is given abroad of the circumstances which have led to this extraordinary determination—this solitary journey of the newly-married nan. One party takes his version from the "Brids of Laumermoor;" another from a tale were ancient still, in which, after long combat, the bridegroom yields to the cuthusiasm one voung, fair, high-born, and wealthy as the Mar one young, fair, high-born, and wealthy as the Marchesa Ra mondi, and finds betrayal of his cause, and described of his course, to be the sole condition upon which the alliance has been founded! The sudden departure of Garibaldi alone from his island is at present the only fact certain in the whole affair. In a few days we shall, no doubt, have the full details;

but, at present, but two things are known to be true; all the rest is chaos. The Marchesa Raimondi is an Austrian subject, her brother lately in the Austrian tervice, and Garibaldi is gone. The two facts, taken separately, mean nothing; but, placed thus in conjunction, have a deep and terrible significancy, from which Alexander Dumas, who, as I tod you, is writing the General's life, will find matter for some of the most comantic pages, without the breadth of margin and shortness of line he is compelled to use when lacking material."

-The blundering of the Congressional Inauguration Committee was rounded and complete. Its invitation to the Governor and Legislature of Virginia did not reach Richmond until the morning of the 21st-too late, of course, to be accepted.

- Tom, the blind negro boy, who displayed such wonderful musical talent in his debut in Charleston, has met with great success in Mobile, where he has been during this week. The Register says:

This boy's ear is so critical, so acute, and his whole nature so replete with musical emotions, that almost instantaneously he carches the thread of melody. betanabecary to defect the art, and follows ever wever into the difficulties of the art, and follows it throughout with not a stop or sign of hesitancy. Suggest an air that he has ever heard, he plays it at once. Give him the cue to the most difficult piece of music, and Tom in return gives you the thing itself."

-The King of Siam has expressed his admiration of American claracter by naming his youngest son George

-The Alabamians are stirred up by a correspondent of The Mobile Herald to demand Bennett of our Herald for trial and death. He exclaims:

"Is it right that this head chief of the Abolitionists should escape scot free I No. Let the Governor of Alobama claim this man for trial. Let him demand the body from Gav. Morgan. Take Brunett South. Procure a copy of The Herald for the past 25 years, and try kim by that. If guily, pat him to death. Why should a mean soul like Bennett escape, when his superiors, John Brown, Coppie, Stephens & Co., at the past of the form of the past 25 years, and try kim by that. his superiors, Joh are put to ceath !"

—Tom Sayers can, physically, be best described, says a London correspondent of Porter's Spirit, by the word "sturdy." He stands like a rock; walks with his haunches on a firm, easy swing; makes you farcy that "it's no use knocking that chap downhe'il be up again before I can ray 'Jack Robinson, and, like the Titan, twice as strong for having kissed his mother earth." That's where the chief point of difference between the rival champions lies. Sayers's face, when he is out of condition, is large, and somewhat inclined to be puffy. His eye is of the "pig" order-small, deep set, and inscrutable. It is most dargerous, because you cannot understand the bearings of its expression. It does not intensify in gaze wher he means mischief, and so give you warning of the coming "anctioneer," but is the same-stoical imperturbable-either when he has just been floored, or the moment before he propels the terrific righthander that is to send to grass the unhappy "candidate" who stands before him. Then, fighting never was reduced to such cold-blooded, matter-of-fact science as it has been by Tem. From the moment he ence as it has been by Iom. From the moment as a subject that it is his duty to dissect. This idea, in the stolid way it is impressed upon his mitd, never leaves him until he sees the sponge thrown up by somebody, whether by his own or the other side it does not muter, as those who saw his fight with Nat Langham will remember. Such power of self-devotion to, and con-centrative energy upon a given object, renders him for the time, in my opinion, invincible. You cannot, by severity of punishment, divert his mind from the one undivided idea and intent of ultimate victory; and his you have demoralized the less material part of his organization. To beat him, an antagonist must do one of
two things—blind him or stun him. "Onld Nat" had
science and strength enough to do the former, and
came off conqueror. I am toof the Benecia Boy has
the requisite amount of sledge-hammer in his flats, his
flexors, and extensors to do the latter. We shall see.
Tom has been taken off his pine with "rib-rousters"
and "jaw-breakers" before now; yet he always managed to shake himself up in the thirty seconds allo sed
between rounds, and come up to the scratch at the
timekeeper's call, in a rough-and ready sort of a way
that was not to be trilled with. In his second fights
with Aaron Jones, for ins ance, some sporting lord
(Diumbianig, I think), offered Jones a pretty round
douceur if he would get first knock-down in a certain
indicated round. Jones, who was as plucky as the douceur if he would get first knock-down in a certain in dicated round. Jones, who was as placky as the what's-bis name, went in to carn his money with a will, and, regardless of consequences, gave the gentle Tom such a straightener on the side of the neck as not only "atretched him prove," but caused his backers serious doubts as to whether he would ever get up any more. But Jemmy Massey spoke up sharply to him, gave him an extra squeeze of the stonge, and he woke up semelo s, astenishing every body round the ring by his steady march to the scratch. O'd hands exclaimed at the time, "By Jingo, if it wouldn't take a Hindau club to knock the sense a hout o' such a cove as that!"

-There has been another disgraceful row at the Church of St. George's in the East, London, of which the preacher, the Rev. G. F. Lee, says: "When I entered the pulpit, walnut shells, orange-peel, and swall detonating erackers-some of which were let off during the service-were thrown at me; and a row of boys to my left in the south gallery (headed by a man who, as I am informed, was once brought before the Thames magistrates for rioting, and treated with kind and liberal leniency) shot peas at my face through pea-shooters, so that I was compelled to protect my eyes with the sleeve of my surplice."

-Mr. Spurgeon's manners out of the pulpit are cheerful. He looks like a man at peace with himself, without one atom of conceit or pretense. There is no drawling, no eant, no muffling, no praise God bare bones about bim. And it is said that he preserves the utmost simplicity of taste without affectation, not desiring wealth, but not refusing a decent competence for his labors. Everything happens to him, it is said, somewhat out of the ordinary course. When his wife, after her marriage, presents him with a pledge of their mutual affection, it is in doublets-she has twins. And as his Christian name is Charles, and her maiden name was Thomason, he baptizes the twain by the names of Charley and Tommy-thus doubly preserving his wife's

-On Friday last, Dr. George B. Winship of Boston, the lecturer on physical culture, lifted, with his bands, 1,136 pounds, and is quite sanguine that within 20 days he will be able to raise with ease 1,200 -Mr. Stephen Gardner, who died at Hingham.

Mass., recently, has left a family consisting of 13 children, 59 grand-children, and 49 great grand-children ! -The New Bedford (Muss.) Standard tells the fol-

owing story: Miss Louisa Jones, an intelligent and ccomplished young lady of Fairbaven, twenty-one years of age, has been very ill for the last four months, onfined to her bed, and for the last two months had lost the use of her lower limbs, so that she could be moved only with great difficulty. She appeared to be faiting rapidly, and the medical attendants declared they could do nothing more for her. On the 8th inst., some friend who was in to see her mentioned that the Rev. Joseph K. Bellows of New-York, a Second Advent preacher, was in town, holding a series of meetings. She immediately expressed a desire to see him, and the belief that, should be pray for her, she should recover. The clergy man accordingly visited her that evening, and Miss Jones describes her sensations during the prayer as similar to those of a person receiving a galvanie shock. That night she arose and dressed herself without assistance, and on the following Sabbath she attended church. She is now enjoying the best of health, and relishes the heartiest food. The young lady belongs to the same religious persuasion with the preacter, which is an indication of her system being

very succeptible to the influence of imagination. -Dr. Hiram Hosmer of Watertown, Mass., while approaching Boston in a chaise on Thursday last, was ized with paralysis, and it is feared he cannot survive. Dr. Hosmer is the father of the celebrated sculptress of that name, now practicing her profession in the City of Rome.

-The Natural History Society of Williams College, having abandoned their proposed Winter excursion conthward, this year, now propose an expedition by north as Disco Island, for the purpose of studying the natural history of the country, and making collections. A party of 16 will be accommodated in the schoozer with which it is proposed to make the trip, starting from Boston June 25, and being absent three months.

The whole cost will be \$2 '00, half of which is now secured, and the Society i vites assistance to make up the balance from friends of science, or those (associations or individuals) wishing to share in the benefits of the expedition.

-The Brussels correspondent of the Amsterdamsche Conrant states that King Leopold, as uncle of Queen Victoria, has received an official communication of the projected marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice. The King of the Belgians is said to have invited the Prince to visit Brussels when returning to Holland.

-The Alta California publishes the following schedule of the property of the late Senator Broderick.

The Alta says: "The whole of this, save \$10,000 worth left to John McGlynn, has been bequeathed to Mr. George Wilkes, who, it is understood, will arrive here in the next steemer to possess himself of the bequeet:

No. of Lat.	Taxed	st	No. of Lot.	T	baxa	nt
Water let 512	. 由135	26	Water lot 770		事27	13
Water lot 29	. 200	15	Water lot 771		27	13
Water lot 30		71	Water lot 772		67	05
50-Vara lot 1.184		13	Folsom-street lot			
50-Vara let 1,690	. 23	80	Water lot 632			
50-Vara lot 1,218		81	Water lot 701			
50 Vera lot 1,222		49	Water lot 7a7			
50-Vera lot 1,760		21	Water lot 634			
50-Vara let 1.891	. 10	49	North Beach No. 5	•••		
Filbert street lot		16	100-Vara 80			
50-Vara lot 1 314			100 Vara 243			
24-Va a lot 1.374			100-Vara 201			(8
Water lot 721			100-Vera 16			
Water lot 724			(Part of) 75			
Water lot 726			(Part of) 25			
Water lot 621			100-Vara 28		28	50
Water lot 718	. 69	239				
William ontone	marti	-	of the phone are n	rit	STUR	15.

"The mortgaged portions of the above are not speed. By consulting the map of the city an idea fied. By consulting the map of the city an usea was be obtained as to where most of the property is lo-cated. The estate is valued at about \$135,000, and is mortgaged for about \$80,000."

-The will of John Rose, in addition to the bequest of \$300,000 to the City of New-York for the purpose of founding an agricultural school, donates \$3,000 to the town of Wethersfield, Conn., the native place of the donor, and \$2,000 to the town of Rocky Hill, Conn . on condition that these amounts be invested in farms for the benefit of the poor. \$5,000 is also donated to the Orphan Asylum of Charleston, S. C.

LITERARY.

-The sale of the late Mr. Burton's library is determined on, and it will probably take place during next Fall. Few collections combining in an equal degree extent and choiceness of contents, have been disposed of in this country. In belle+lettres literature, of all kinds, the library is very rich, and of everything reating to the drama, in particular, Mr. Burton was a liberal and enthusiastic collector. Many rare Shakespearean volumes are included, and among them is a opy of the famous first folio edition, now about to be eprinted in Lenden. The market value of a good copy of this precious single volume is about \$7.0. It is the intention to issue catalogues of the hbrary, sufficiently in advance of the sale to allow of their circulating in distant parts of the country.

-A feelish paragraph is going the interminable 'round" of the newspapers, to the effect that Mr. Buckle has been prosecu ed for blasphemy, on account of his "History of Civilization." The story is a mythcal version of that writer's attack on Mr. Justice Coleridge, already mentioned in our columns.

-Mr. Prescott's bequest to the Library of Harvard College has taken effect by the transfer to that institution of two hundred and eighty-two volumes, some of them MSS, and others of great variety, forming the entire collection of his original materials for the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella "

-A "Penny Shakespeare" isomong the latest English literary enterprises-well printed copies of the plays being furnished separately to the public at this small charge. It will probably be very successful, like the twoperny Waverley Novels, of which, up to 1858, weive million sheets had been sold, weighing upward of 335 tuns.

-Mr. Walter Thornbury, the late Art critic in The Athenaum, and anthor of a recent lively book on Spain, is about writing the Life of J. W. M. Turner, the painter, Mr Ruskin baving furnished him with the materials, which came into his possession as the literacy executor of the great R. A.

-A report has just been published at Berlin by the learned Orientalist, Mr. Joseph Ledner, on the Hebrew Library of the British Museum, which he has been employed to catalogue and arrange. It numbers more than eight thousand volumes, and is one of the most complete collections known to exist. It is arranged in 13 divisions, the contents of which would surprise many who are unaware of the intellectual activity of the Hebrew race, comprising, as they do, philosophy, muthematics and natural science, history and biography, poetry, criticism, journals, &c.

- A cleres man, the Ray, A. A. Morgan, has sup-Works," for the thoughts and sentiments of the dramatist, what Mrs. Cowden Clarke did for his words in her Concordance. All the passages that have an independent meaning or relation to a subject are arranged alphabetically under that subject, as a heading, forming a portable treasury of the poet's thoughts, which can easily be referred to. The book is published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, London.

-" Scotland in the Meldle Ages," with mapsillastrative of the civil and ecclesisatical divisions in the 10th and 13th centurica, is the title of a new work by Cosmo Innes, Professor of History in the University of Edinburgh, and the first living authority on matters of Scottish archeology.

-Prof. Owen's new work on Fossil Remains is anxiously looked for; it is entitled "Paleontalogy, or a Systematic Summary of Extinct Animals and their Geological Relations," and is shortly to be published by Meyers. Black of Edinburgh. The scientific questions ruised by Mr. Darwin's remarkable book on Species are attracting universal attention, and an expression of opinion from Prof. Owen would have great weight with the mass of readers who are noable to refute Mr. Darwin's arguments, though too much startled by the singularity of his theory to venture on accepting it.

A collection of the military and political essays of Sir Herry Lawrence, the gallant, but ill-fated defender of Lucknow, has just been made. It prove that so far back as 1814, he clearly foresaw and warned the authorities of "the danger that threatened us in India from our own troops," and, in bravely repelling which in 1858, he lost his life.

-Mrs. Gaskell is engaged in a three-volume novel, be published early in the Spring. The scene is laid in the North of England, but the name has not tran-

-" The Spiritual Magazine," No. 2, advertises in its ist of contents, "Prof. Agassiz's Experiences," but gives no hint of their nature.

-A beautiful edition of the Greek Septuagint has lately been published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, edited by Prof. Field of Trinity College, Cambridge. Though primarily intended for circulation among the Eastern churches, it furpishes to students what was greatly wanted, a critical and beautiful text of this most ancient version, conformed to the order of the Hebrew original, in one handsome octavo volume, at a moderate price.

- Mr. Beriah Betfield, M. P. for Ludlow, the poses sor of one of the finest private libraries in England, and already known as a Bibliographer by his work on "The Cathedral Libraries of England," is printing a limited edition of a beautiful quarto volume, Prafationes ud Editiones Principes Auctorum Classicum The Prefaces and Introductions to the First Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics). From the variety of the originals, it will form an acceptable contribution to literary bistory, the classical editors of the fifteenth century being among the great scholars of the time, as Erasmus, Aldus, Manutius, &c. The subscription price is £5 5s., and the London publisher Mr. H. G. Rohn.

-The fifth part of Mr. Bohn's edition of "Lownde's Bibliographers' Manual" contains a Bibliography of editions of Junius's Letters, and works relating invention of an American chemist, Prof. A. K. Enton shall be added as they appear,

thereto, more complete than any yet published. During the researches necessary for i's completion, a discovery was made by the publisher, of which he gives an ac count in a prefatory note. It comprises a curious collection of papers supposed to have belonged to the Earl of Holderness. Among them Mr. Bohn discovered, in addition to numerous private letters from the King, Lord North, and others, a MS. letter to the Dake of Grafton, signed " Lucius" (one of Junius's pseudonyms), and in the well-known handwriting of Woodfall's mysterious correspondent.

- The articles in The Athenaum vindicating Lord Bacon's conduct and memory, are interesting (what-ever may be thought of the writer's theory) from the uppub ished letters and papers they contain, are attributed to Wm. Hepworth Dixon, the acting editor, and opponent of Macaulay in the William Penn question.

-The London Publishers' Circular reports on Feb rnary let, "Two hundred and fifty books published during the last fortnight." A gratifying feature of this activity is considered to be the steady demand for the new editions of books of sterling value and solid information, as Oliphant's "Japan," Tennant's "Ceylon," Darwin's "Species," M'Clintock's " Narrative," &c.

- 7 he London Times correspondent from China, Mr. George Wingrove Cooke, has in press with Mesers. Blackwood a volume, apropos to the Spanish invasion of Morocco, entitled "Conquest and Colonization in North Africa."

-The total number of newspapers published in Great Britain and Ireland is 1,041, distributed thus: England, 734; Wales, 25; Scotland, 138; Ireland, 129; British Isles, 15. Of these only 51 are issued daily, 34 of which are published in England, leaving but 17 for the rest of the empire. A decennial view of the progress of publication shows that, in 1850, the number of papers had actually decreased since the last 10 years, the return being for that year 443, against 472 for 1840. The extraordinary impetus arising from the abolition of the stamp duties has been the chief cause of this great recent development of journalism.

-So rapid, for a work of its character, has been the sale of Prof. Smith's "History of the Christian Church Literature and Civilization," that a new edition is being put to press by the publisher, Mr. Stribner; the first, though published at \$6 a copy, being all disposed of.

-The brave old Earl of Dandonald (better known as Lord Cochrane), who is now at the age of 84, publishes his Autobiography, written with all the freshness of a boy, giving in it some interesting notices of the United States, derived from a five years' service in the North American States, immediately after the War of Independence. Of the temper and disposition of the American People, at that date, he says: " Thoroughly English in their habits and customs, but exasperated by tae contumely with which they had been treated by former British Governments, their civility to us was somewhat constrained, yet so thoroughly English as to convince us that a little more forbearance and common sense on the part of the Home authorities might have averted the final separation of these fine provinces from the mother country." There are few alive now who can speak of those times from personal knowledge.

-Of the "Reason Why" series, comprising "Enquite Within on Everything," and seven other works of a similar character, over 170,000 copies have been gold in London at half a crown (621c.) each, within less than three years.

-The most out-of-the-way corner of Europe gives occasion for an agreeable book from a lady's pen, just published in London. It is called "I Conusa; or, Pleasant Reminiscences of a Two Years' Residence in the Island of Sardinia," by Mrs. Darcy.

-Messrs. Sheldon & Co. have in press a new volume of travels by the Rev. Dr. Prime, under the title of "Letters from Switzerland." This volume might be called the third volume in Prime's "Europe and the East," which was published by the Harpers. It will contain views of Chamouni, Interlachen, the Giesbach Fall, &c., drawn by the best artists.

-The same house announce for publication early in the Sping the first volume of a series of American histories, written in a popular style, and illustrated from choice designs by Perkins, Stephens, Herrick, Lumley, and others. The author is the Rev. Jacob Abbott, the well-known author of so many popular juvenile books, and the volume will be called "Aboriginal America."

-"Walter Ashwood: A Love Story," by Paul Siogvolk, anthor of "Schedusme," is in press by Morris. Rudd & Carlton, publishers, New-York. "Schediasms" was a series of literary essays written through several years in The Knickerbocker Magasine and The Home Journal. Paul Siegvolk, usually referred to by Clark of The Knickerbocker as a Rusplied, in "The Mind of Shakespeare exhibited in his | sian Pole, is generally understood to be the literary name assumed by a member of the New-York bar.

> SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND INVENTION. MALLEABLE-IRON CASTINGS-A NEW PRO-CESS.

> Iron in its various forms of wrought or malleable iron, cast iron, and steel, presents the properties of a number of different metals. Is is angularly indisposed to unite with other metals to form alloys, and its uses are not multiplied by such combinations, as are those of copper, silver, gold, lead, tin. &c ; yet ha range of useful applications is wenderfully extended by the slight differences in the proportion of carbon which is made to unite with it. This element it derives from the fuel employed in the treatment of the metal or of its ores, and though the maximum proportion the iron can take up of it does not exceed 5% per cent, it is upon the varying quantities below this proportion that the characte stic properties of the different kinds of iven depend. Wrought or malleable icon is the metal as free as may he from all foreign substances; it takes one and a half per cent of carbon and becomes seed, and with from two to five per cent it forms the varieties of pig or cast iron. The metallurgical treatment of iron (beside the processes by which wrought iron is made direct from the ores) has chiefly in view the changing of these proportions of earbon in order to obtain desired varities of the metal. The pig iron is most chiefly produced from the ores on the large scale, and this is conveniently cast into molds, and used for a multitude of purposes, for which the greater strength and infusibility of mallcable iron is not essential. It is converted into malleable iron, at a heat which destroys the shape of the eastings, by the peddling process, which consists in exposing the metal kept at a high temperature to a current of air, the oxygen of which combines with and removes the carbon in a gaseous state, while the body of faced metal is stirred about in the hearth of the pudaling fornace. The iron, when thus deprived of its earbon, is hammered and drawn down by rolling into ther mmercial bar iron, waich, by heating and forging,

> is wrought into the endless variety of articles for which this kind of iron alone is suitable. It is converted into steel by being long exposed to contact with charcoal while heated to redness, and then melted to form east steel. New processes of working iron are continually proposed, which, for the most part, are only new appliations of chemical laws to control the proportion of the carbon. Bessamer's plan of converting pig iron into wrought from, intended to take the place of puddling was to boil the pig iron in a deep vessel and force air through it from the bottom. The oxygen of the air united with the carbon, producing violent commotion and earrying it off; but it also united with a considerable portion of the iron, burning or converting this into oxide, and thus causing serious waste. It failed, moreover, to separate other foreign matters, which is no complished in puddling. The new and simple process of making cast steel by melting bits of malleable iron in crucibles together with the proper proportion of a carbonaccous salt, as eyanide of potassium, is designed to present to the iron just the quantity of carbon required for the steel. This interesting process, which is

successfully conducted in this country, and promises to

effect great changes in the manufacture of steel, is the

of New-York, by whom it was first successfully put in operation in Rochester and William-burgh, New-York, though this has been attributed to an English workman, who afterward obtained a patent for the process. The making of malleable castings is another process the object of which is to act upon the carbon, and by its removal in this case convert articles first cast in the forms required for use, into the stronger material, malleable iron. The chesper processes of casting and decarbenizing are substituted for pudsling, and then forging the bar iron into the various shapes. It is applied chiefly to small articles, and those which by their complicated figures are difficult and expensive to fashion by the hommer or by machinery, such as the iron parts of machines, of harness, and a multitude of utensils in common use. The practice has been to first mold the pieces in cast iron and then pack toem in a bed of oxide of iron or iron rost contained in a fornace. Here they are exposed to a medesate heat for a long time. The exide of iron gives up its oxygen to the carbon in the cust iron, and the product gradually passes off in gas. Small articles are thus decarbonized in nine or ten days; and heavy ones are packed again and exposed a econd time to the process. The operation is defective wing to the accumulation of a spongy iron residuum, educed from the oxide, which envelopes the cassings nd prevents the approach of fresh portions of the xide. As this incrustation increases the process goes n more and more slow y, till it fi mily stops; hence the necessity of repacking for the larger articles. A very pgenious and beautiful method has been recently in vented by the same chemist named above, by which his difficulty is entirely removed. It consists in the ubstitution of an oxide of a vola-ile metal, as of zinc, n the place of oxide of iron. As this is reduced to the metallic state the zinc passes off in vapor, and fresh portions of the exide are brought in contact with the astings. Thus the decarbonization will go on as long as there is exide present and carbon in the iron. The zinc is distilled off and is collected in the metallic state, and its cessing to come overincicates the exact moment when there is no more carbon left in the iron to reduce the exide. Small articles are thus decarbonized in 21 hours, and large ones in 48 hours; and the process may he extended to cartings of any thickness. An impure white oxide of zinc may be used for this purpose, or a native oxide of zinc. The metal condenses as it distills over, and is collected and cast into ingots. It is found to be very pure, so that it is better adapted for chemical uses, the manufacture of batteries, &c., than the ordinary zinc of commerce. In this operation, to decarbonize 750 lbs, of cassings containing two per cent of carbon, one hundred weight of oxide would be used, from which 80 lbs. of metallic zinc would be obtained, worth much more than the oxide. An excess of oxide is used in order to form a bed for the castings. The excess goes into the succeeding operation. The comon yellow oxide of zinc, suitable for this use, can be had for two or three cents a pound. The commercial metal is worth six cents per pound, but the puricy of the article produced by this process must give it a much ther value; indeed, zinc of this character is sought for at prices many times that of the common zinc. even at the current rates, the profit on the zinc is alone

sufficient to pay the whole expense of the decarboniza-These favorable features must give to the new proeers an immense advantage over the old, and without doubt lead to a complete revolution in the manufacture. A company is organized under a charter obtained from the Legis'ature of New-Jersey, and works are already

in operation at Elizabeta port, in which the first trials

THE YALE AGRICULTURAL LECTURES. THE COURSE CLOSED.

have been successfully conducted.

From our Own Reporter. NEW-HAVES, Feb. 25, 1860.

After Mr. Mason C. Weld's lecture, as I yesterday stated, there followed an address by Professor Porter, and a sort of discussion upon the success of this plan of agricultural education. Professor Porter has modestly refrained from speech making from the very cor mencement, and has stooped to pone of those tricks to make popularity which the engineers of less important enterprises often employ. He deemed it incumbent upon him at the close of his course, to give a sketch of its inception, and show what reasons he had to helie ve its permanence secured. I give you his own words as near as I can recall them, preferring to let

m steak for himself:
"Why was it worth while," he said, "for the gen tlemen engaged here quietly and pleasantly in their scientific pursuits to busy themselves with an outside movement on Agricultural Education i One reason was, that they felt that they had the power—such as is possessed at few other points in the country—to accomplish something in this direction. It was the name and fame of YALE COLLEGE, equivalent to a large

money capital in such an enterprise.
"In view of the immensity of the Agricultural in terest, it was a thing worth doing, and to nothing could the venerable College more worthily lend its aid. Five-sixths of the fixed capital of this country is inverted in agricultural pursuits. The yearly product of her agriculture is estimated at sixteen bundret millions. An addition of ore single per cent would be an addition of sixteen millions annually to the wealth

of the country.
"Did any one doubt the practicability of adding, or the any one doubt the practicality of adding, not one per cent merely, but ten per cent, or even fifty per cent, if the knowledge in possession of the few could be made the property of the many?

"The average kay crop is certainly not one tun to

the arre, yet two and three twas are often realized; 100 per centincrease is here easily wishin our react. The average term perspin New-York is less than one hundred bushels to the acre. Mr. Gold tells of a carefully measured comin his own county which reached 2,000 bushels. Here is 2,000 per cent, or a twenty times multiplied product, as a result of skull in cultiva-tion, and the whole structure of English Agriculture

"We were somewhat startled," said Prof Porter, the other day, when Mr. Allen told us that the difference between the old breeds of cat le of the country, and the substitution of improved breeds, would amount to \$50 000,000. This was altogather to modest and moderate an estimate. The number of the near cattle in the country is estimated at 18 000,000. Firsy millions of difference would be less than \$3 per head, which every one knows is not a fraction of the real dif-ference of value. Yet once introduced, the improved bree is cost no more to keep than the old sort. Here is a difference of a hundrea millions again, at the least, in the item of cattle and horses, between knowledge

nd ignorance."

After dwelling briefly on various agencies of ngricultural education, giving the first rank to the in-troduction of elementary science into the common school, Pref. Porter remarked on this new movement at Yale College. He senioed it as the Agricultural Convention, combined with a college for instruction in which experienced agricultur sta meet for their own autual enlightenment, and at the same time give the coefit of their lectures and deliberations to young men who assemble to avail themselves of the advantages afforded them.

The Professor returned cordial and hearty thanks to

the Agricultural, Political, and Religious Press of Con-occicut and the whole country, for the liberal and public-spirited manner in which it had sustained this reportant educational movement. He deemed it of na-icial rather than local interest, and the success of the reperprise was to be attributed mainly to this generous d of the Press. Prof. Porter remarked that he had been warned

Prof. Poter remarked that he had been warned against encouraging any reporting of these lectures. People would sit at home in their chimney corners and read the reports in Tax Trinus, instead of coming to the lectures. On the contrary, he had encouraged and desired it. Any other course would be as if the farmer should begradge his seed. After returning the had to be contrary. g thanks to the Convention for the decorum the whole proceedings, and to the lecturers r their generous and, Professor Porter an-nunced another Convention and course of lectures r February, 1861, its features to be as follows: First— A thoroughly practical character. In the judgment of the lecturers, though not in his own, some trimming of the lecturers, though not in his own, some trinming of sails had been necessary in this course between the probable city anditory and the possible audicace of practical men. Now that it was demonstrated that the farmers, young and old, coald be brought out, no such necessity existed. The lectures coald had would be made thoroughly and exclusively practical. Seconcly — An Agricultural Museum, which shall provide complete illustration of inture lectures by its collection of nodels, products, drawings, &c., so that it shall not be necessary for a lecturer to talk of anything hereafter without being able to point at the same time to the thing itself, in the shape of living animal, agricultural implement, or real vegetable product, or its representation in wax or plaster, or on canvas. Thirdly—A reading-room containing all the agricultural journals, and a library to which valuable agricultural works thall be added as they appear.

To furnish a guaranty for the fulfillment of these pledges, Prof. Porter remarked on the present position of the Yale Scientific School. By the liberality of a friend of the institution, the school was now expecting some forty thousand dollars in the ersection of a holding. This building was designed to accommodate the Mathematical and Engineering Department, date the Mathematical and Lagineering Department, on the one hand now in operation with three instruc-tors; and also the Chemical and Agricultural Depart-ment, which has its corps of four professors. Tae build-ing would contain, her dette rooms of the Engineering Department, a large fecture hall, a laboratory unsur-passes in this country or in Europe, and an agricultural country and theory.

urer m and library.

The rebool had, beside \$25,000 at its disposal for arry no out its objects. Of this sum, \$7,500 had been to day, \$5,000 by O. F. Winchester, of the rm of Winchester & Davies. In addition to all this, a rew subscription toward an agricul ural museum had so far prigressed that abundant means for pro-curing on anothe collection during the present year

would be at the disposal of the institution.

Prof. Porter closed by congratulating the gentlemen in attendance at these lectures on their enterprise in perceiving value in the new movement before it had been demonstrated to the whole world. That was in perceiving value in the new movement before its had been demonstrated to the whole world. That was just the difference, between the man of enterorise and the man destitute of it. He judged quickly of the value of new ideas, and, mounting them, dashed forward to the accomplishment of his objects, while his neighbors stood with their hands in their pockets, and were only ready to start when the new ideas had grown old and decrept. He proposed that they should take advantage of this assembled enterprise, and organize ourselves into an army of experimenters. Our penize ourselves into an army of experimenters. Our proposes in agriculture was not so much for want of experiments, as for tack of combination in experiment. A hundred careful experiments on the same point, collared and compared, were worth a thousand loosely made, and aproad over many years. He proposes to send printed divections for some one experiment—which is to be simple, and requiring little outlay of time or money—to each person who has attended the lectures, or to others who would feel a willingness to mite with them, and be governed by the directions which may be furnished.

the unite with them, and be governed by the directions which may be furnished.

The Profe sor having concluded his remarks, Mr. H. A. Dyer, Treasurer of the Connectical Agricultural Society, was, on motion, elected Coairman of the meeting, and Mr. H. A. Pitkin of Louisville, Ky., Secretary, And an organization being thus effected,

Dr. Townsend of Lockport, N. Y., offered a series of resolutions commendatory of this plan of a course of lectures, complimen tog Professor Porter and his associates, for their zeal and judgment in instituting it, and expressing a hope that it might be a permanently established institution, not only at Yale, but elsewhere. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and with enthasiasm.

A special resolution of thanks to the lecturers who had given their services almost gratutously, and in

had given their services almost gratuitously, and in every case at much personal inconvenince, was offered by Mr. M. L. Holbrook of Ohio, and adopted.

Mr. M. L. Helbroos of Onlo, and adopted.

Mr. T. S. Gold named as samable experiments to ascertain the least cepth of plowing for corn; the relative merit of planting whole or cat potatoes, and if cut whether the seed end or butt-end were best; and others. But Prof. Porter said that the experiment would be chosen after careful deliberation by himself Mr. Lewis F. Allen said that he had had no doubte

of the success of this plan from the very first; and he had come 500 miles or more to show his disposition to aid the movement as much as lay in his power. The names of the lecturers were of themselves a guaranty of the value of the course, if Yale College had not ent its in fluence toward it. In his opinion, Yale College, with all her great achievements, had never done anything so great or important as in establishing this Agricultural Lecture system. Mr. S. B. Parsons, of Long Island, thought that an

experimental farm would grow naturally from this movement; and if it did, and it were properly con-ducted, who could prophesy the national benefits

which would result.

Mr. Judd, of The Agriculturist, gave his unqualified approval of the matter, and promised the aid of his paper to the fullest extent possible.

Professor B. Si liman, junior, said that when he saw all this cathuslasm and good feeling, he could not help recalling the by gone days of 1846, 47, and 48, when the late John Pikin Norton and namedi had, after much trouble, ob ained the recognition of an Agricultural De-partment from the College officials. How troublingly trouble, ob aimed the recognition of an Agricultural Department from the College officials. How trombilingly they two had started on their work with their listle collection of apparatus! Their first class of pupils was very small in number, but all its members had achieved honorable reputations. Their beginning, small as it was, was still due to the cullebtened views and generous entherlarm of Mr. John T. Norton of Farmington, who contributed \$5,000 toward a fund to endow a Professorship of Agricultural Chemisty, and, since his sen's untimely ceath, had allowed the income from that sum to remain for appropriation to the same end. The Chairman spoke feelingly to the memory of Norton, and foresaw for this department a flattering future.

Other gentlemen, your correspondent among the number, expressed similar views, and, after a pleasant vening's discussion, the meeting adjourned, without

After all that has been said, and especially after the or or s of the lectures which of themselves show to ur agricultural friends what has netually been done ments. But that you may know that the in-terest in this Convention has almost a right to be considered national, I will state that there have been schedulered an the book about 350 names. Of these persons, 172 only are from Connecticut, 23 from Massabusetts, 35 from New York, and the remainder is divided between Indiana, Kentucky, Vermont, Ohio, Pennsylvan a, New Joseey, New Hampshire, Maine, Ellerde, Wiscowen, Brode, Lland, and the libnois, Florida, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, and the Caradas, East and West. Considering that in the Undergraduate Department of Yslethers are only 502 students, do you not think the regular attendance of rearly or quite 350 at the Agricultural lectures should be well weighed in the minds of the Faculty, and prompt them to not only give a tacit recognition, but, so far as consistent with professional dates, take an active interest in the establishment of this department of Agriculture? They may rest assured that by so deling they will make the name of Yale more respected in her ole age than it ever has been in her calmisst days. When, some time ago, I wanted to take a course of agricultural inst u tion, I was forced to cross the ocean, because there was no suitable place at home. Tanaks to Prof. Porter, his associates, and the generous friends to Prof. Porter, his associates, and the generous friends to Prof. Porter, his associates, and the generous friends who have contributed their money to and them, others will not be put to the same straits. Within a few years from the time, Yale College will have, probably, as specious apartments, as complete a museum, library, and reading-room, and as well-appointed a laboratory, as any student however diligent, may require. And with this pleasing prospect in view, congratulating Profs. Porter and Johnson upon the success of their experiment, I close my note-book, and write among the things of the Past this first course of the Yale Acticultural Lectures.

11. 8. 0.

FIRES.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO BURN A TENEMENT HOUSE IN ALLEN STREET.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning it was discovered that a diabolical attempt had been made during the previous night to destroy, by fire, the tenement house No. 26 Allen street, owned by Mr. Edward Waring, and occupied by sixteen families. The building is five stories in hight, and bla two stories underneath or ou. the first floor, including which the house may be said be occupied by eighteen families, as the persons seping the shops live on the premises. On Monday vacant room on the third floor, front, was rented, nd was to have been taken possession of on Tuesday. Yestercay morning, upon entering this room, the attempt that had been made to destroy the building was scovered.

Paper had been torn from the walls, and, with a centity of newspapers, had been used in kindling a onfire upon the floor near the wooden mantelpiese. did not appear that any wood was used by the inendiary, and, from the appearance of the charred wall nd newspapers, it was evident that the fire bad gone ut of its own accord. The paint was slightly blisred, but the wood work did not appear to be injured. Mr. Waring was the owner of the ill-fated tenement house in Elm street. Had this fire got under way many lives would undoubte liy have been lost, as the fire was probably lighted when all the inmates were nelecp. The matter is under investigation by the Fire Marrhal, who will co his utmost to ferret out the per-

At 1; o'clock yesterday morning a fire oscarred in the Spring-arcet line of stage stables in Thirsy-second street, tear the Tenth avence, canning \$100 damage. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

On Monday night a fire broke out in the dwelling of ohn Tunis, No. 133 West Forty-ninth street, and clore it could be extinguished a quantity of bedding valued at \$75 was destroyed. The fire originated on the upper floor, but from what cause is unknown.

REAL ESTATE. - The following sales were made yes

techny by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.: Four-story brick hose and fot No. 51 Woosterst. 18275, 48,950; three-story brick house and lot No. 78 Morten et. 22,103, 47,000; four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Morten et. 22,103, 47,000; four-story brick house and lot No. 18 74-av., 24,72,00, \$9,500.